

1. Define the following terms: NAME: PERIOD

Classification –

Taxonomy-

Species-

Producer –

1. List the order of classification from the broadest to the most specific groups

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1. Identify who founded the system of classification that we use today \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Explain how organisms are given their scientific names:
3. Identify similar and different species based on their classification –

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|  | Organism 1 | Organism 2 | Organism 3 | Organism 4 | Organism 5 |
| Domain | Eukarya | Eukarya | Eukarya | Eukarya | Eukarya |
| Kingdom | Animalia | Animalia | Animalia | Chromalveolata (Protista) | Plantae |
| Phylum | Chordata | Chordata | Chordata | Heterokontophyta | Anthophyta |
| Class | Mammalia | Mammalia | Mammalia | Phaeophyceae | Dicotyledones |
| Order | Carnivora | Carnivora | Primates | Laminariales | Fagales |
| Family | Canidae | Canidae | Hominidae | Laminariaceae | Fagaceae |
| Genus | Canis | Canis | Homo | Macrocystis | Quercus |
| Species | familiaris | lupus | sapiens | pyrifera | rubra |

* 1. From this table, which organisms are the most closely related to each other? Why?
  2. List the scientific names of the 2 organisms that are most similar:
  3. What does it mean when organisms share more commonalities the farther you move down the list?

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| --- | --- | --- |
| DOMAIN | Kingdom | Distinguishing Characteristics |
|  | Animalia |  |
|  | Plantae |  |
|  | Protista |  |
|  | Fungi |  |
|  | Eubacteria |  |
|  | Archaebacteria |  |

1. How are archaebacteria and eubacteria similar? a.



b.

1. How are archaebacteria and eubacteria different? a.

b.

1. What kingdoms contain producers/autorophs? \_\_\_\_
2. Why is the protist kingdom said to be “diverse”?
3. How are fungi different from plants? a.

b.

1. What do all organisms in the animal kingdom have in common? a.

b.

1. List the three domains and the characteristics of each:

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1. Why does it mean to classify base on structure? Why do scientists do it this way?
2. What are the 6 characteristics an organism has to have to be considered LIVING?
3. What do scientists do when a new type of organism is discovered that does not fit into our current classification system?
4. Why do we classify living things? Why is it good to learn about the diversity of living organisms?